VOL. 10.

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 8, 1884.

NO. 41.

DIRECTORY. COUNTY DIRECTORY,

CIRCUIT COURT. 683 Aggress P. Little, Judge, Owensboro.

1 Jos. Tosepe Rise, Attorney, Calhoon.

2 J. Hean, Safer, Hartford.

1 derect Hartwist, Clark, Hartford.

1 derect, Matter Commissioner, Hartford.

L. Sontin, Sucriff, Hartford, Deputies, dirton Yates, Buford; Sam Keown, Fordsville; J. H. Kiminel, Ceralvo.

Chart negins fourth Mondays in May and type aber, and coutlinuos four weeks each

OUNTY COURT W. 4 saie, Judge, Hartford, J. 4 mit, Chers, Hartford, J. Kinselving, Attorney, Hartford, Jourt begins on the first Monday in ever QUARTERLY COURT. Begins on the third Mondays in January April, July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS. Begins on the first Mondays in January

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS. E. P. Barnett, Surveyor, Harriord.

Jona W. Missasy, Assessor, Whitesville.

P L. Fells, School Commissioner, Hartford.

POLICE COURTS.

il irthord Chapman Crow, Judge, fourth Mondays in March, June Sept, and Dec. John C. Boyle, Juristial. Beaver Dam S. S. Stani, Judge, courts first S starting in January, April, Judy and October, S. P. Taytor, Marson. Cromwell N. C. Daniel, Judge, second maturday in January, April, July and Octo-per, H. P. Wi Marshul. Ceraivo V D Fetkerson Judge, second Saturday in January, April, July and October, J. S. Tilbert, Marshal.

J. S. Fillerd, Marshal.

Aumiton—J. W. L. Inteford, Judge, Courts held entrel scorting in January, April July and October. P. M. Brown, Marshal. Research C. Bobertson, Judge, John Hendrie, Marchall Courts neid first Thursdays a Lamary, April, July and October, group S. D. Morgan, Judge, B. L. Boyd Marsaal, H. W. Lewis, Deputy, Courts front dest safety in January, April, July 141 Jenney.

JUSTICES COURTS.

POROSVILLE. Mar. 3 June 2 sept. 4 Dec. 6 H. Chapman Mar. 6 June 5 Sept. 9 Dec. 9
C. L. Foolds. HARTFORD.
14 S. Stevens, Mar. 8 June 5 Sept. 10 Dec. 10
J. D. Hyers. Hock Port.
15 H. Chapman, Mar. 11 June 18 Sept. 10 Dec. 15
W. L. Chapman, Mar. 11 June 18 Sept. 1 Dec. 15
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CUNSTABLES. Forderitie - J. W. Payne, Post - office Litres, Porisville. Baford - Geo. H. Lynham, tlariford - John E. Bean, Post-office Hartford, Ey. d. Septet - Go. M. M. shiox. Rother - Vacint. Post-office, Sulphur Spring. Condwell -s. . Least. Post-office Crom-

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Buptist Services first Sunday and Sunday atgut in every mouth and Saturday night presoning -W. P. Bennett, Pastor.

M. E. Church South-Services third and north sundays a each month Revs. Hays and Crow, Pastors.

Camberland Predyterian—Services second Comperland Predyterian—Services second C and Crow. Pastors.
Camberland Presbyterian Services second
Sublata thught her. Willis Smith pastor.
Schoolst Episcopal (addited). Services
Frey Sanday morning and tright, subbath

LODGE MEETINGS. Y. M. HARTFORD LODGE, No. 156,-S. E. Hills, W. M. II. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary A. M.-KEYSTONE CHAPTER, No. Meets second Monday in each W. H. Mooke, H. P. H. WEINSHIMMER SECRETARY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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E. D. GUFFY. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Hartford, Kentucky.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

CLOTHING.

THINKING ABOUT CHILDREN

Suggests to us that we might say to you that whatever kind of EVERY DAY or SUNDAY SUIT you may want, either as to shape or price, we have got them. We have low-priced and we have extra-fine Clothing for Boys and Children, and, as to styles, we can show you more than all the other clothing stores in town combined. We are the only house in the Southwest that makes a specialty of BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, and never before was there ever exhibited in this section such a tremendous assortment as we now have for sale in this department. We are in a position to give you better stylos, and name you lower prices, than you can get elsewhere, and we cordially ask your kind inspection.

DEPPEN'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

Cor. of Fourth and Market Sts., Louisville.

THE GREAT RETAIL CLOTHING HOUSE OF THE SOUTHWEST.

BLAINE'S COWARDICE.

Whining Under Insults-A "Pusili-animous, Invertebrate Charlatan,"

[New York Times.] Mr. Blaine has pretty well lost the reputation for sudscity with which he went into the campaign. There was not very much of it left before the publication of the last lot of his letters. Now there is nothing. In these letters he shows everywhere a whining and cringing spirit. His friends say he had fallen into the hands of sharpers, and doubt-less they are instructed by him to say so. But an honest no n, conscious of having done no wrong and fineing himself the victim of sharp practice, gots angry. He tells his per-ecutors what he thinks of them. He calls them to account, and his correspondence is sure to show what his estimate is of their

character and his own, There is nothing of this in Blaine's letters He is accused of misrepresentation and takes it meekly. He is told that he is trying to get more than belongs to him, and never resents it. He is asked how his friends, with whom he pretends to have dealt generously, would feel if they knew the facts, and he mak a no sign of indignation. Everywhere in this pitiful correspon-dence his pen is restrained by greed or guilt-At times he complains; he never shows the righteous anger of an honest man falsely ben taught to believe him a dashing, im-petuous, proud, an't confident man a serious disappointment—'very bitter, I assure you." as he himself says. But the significant fact is that this revelation of his real character is of perfect consistency with his public course, in which real courage has played a very small part. This was shown in his brief and inglorious career as secre-

We have been told over and over again

tary of state.

that he could be relied on to give us an age gressive foreign policy in which the full right and dignity of the American nation would be firmly maintained. But when he had in effect absolute power over the conduct of our foreign affairs his policy was not of this sort. There is not in all the history of the state department a period of squal length so humiliating to the American people. Other secretaries of state, like Madison and Marcy and Seward, had known how, at time when the country was a sere straits-or, at best, was relatively weak-to maintain its rights and secure weak-to maintain its rights and scurred their recognition from powers of far greater strength and prestige. It was reserved for Mr. Blaine, at a moment when the country, though in profound peace with all the world, h d reached the height of its material expansion and prosperity, to subject it to the most mortifying and contemptaous treatusuat from governments whom he had leemed feeble enough to be builled. In the case of Chili and Peru it was Mr. Blaine's weak head and weaker Mr. Blaine's weak head and weaker spirit that brought upon the government the ne-cessity of withdrawing from a position of unwarrantable menace. In the case of Mexico it was Mr. Blaine's amazing stu-pidity and blindness combined which first made our government distinctly threaten a friendly republic and then tamely submit to see the threat absolutely ignored. Let any sandid American contrast the atitude the United States took toward the emperor of France regarding Mexico in the crisis of our civil war and that taken toward Mexico

tself by Mr. Blaine, and ask himself whether the party which followed and trusted Lincoln and Seward can put its confidence in the pusilianimous, invertebrate chariatan who changed the grateful regard of Mexican statesmen for the United States into scornful resentment. No, a thousand times, no, Mr. Blaine No, a thousand times, no, Mr. Blaine is not a representative American. From the moment when Washington sent Jay to England to aveid war by all honorable means to the period when the firm and wise attitude of Lincoln and Seward held at bay the eager hostility that threatone i intervention in our civil war, American foreign policy has been one of unswerving self-respect, loving peace, seeking justice, and fearing nothing. It is no more embodied in he ideas and character of Mr. Blaine, as a public man, than is the sonsitive and proudintegrity of the American man of business smbodied in the greedy, tricky, shifty and

embodied in the greedy, tricky, shifty and lishonest adventurer and speculator who wrote the letters to Mr. Fisher, The New Mulligan Letters.

[Harper's Weekly.] The publication of the last series of Mul-ligan letters completes the national humilia-tion of the nomination of Mr. Blaine. Had the letter written by him to Mr. Fisher on the 10th of April, 1875, inclosing a letter which he asked Mr. Fisher to copy and re-turn to him as his own voluntary act, been made public before the Republican conven-tion it is impossible that Mr. Blaine could have been nominated, unless the Republican party has really fallen as low as its Demo-cratic opponents assert. It is now plain The publication of the last series of Mul party has really fallen as low as its Demooratic opponents assert. It is now plain
enough why Mr. Blaine was so alarmed
when he heard during the investigation that
Mr. Mulligan had arrived in Washington
with the letters which he supposed to have
be a destroyed, and why the passionately
excited seene with Mr. Mulligan followed.
Blaine supposed that the letter proposing
that Mr. Fisher should tell a falsehood to protect Mr. Blaine himself was among them, and he
knew that the publication of that letter
would necessarily be fatal to his hopes of the
presidential nomination. The letters previously published seemed to us sufficiently to
show the unitness of Mr. Blaine for the
highest official trust in the government. But
no honest man can escape the plain conclusion of those now made public. They convict Mr. Blaine beyond question of taking
'44,000,000 of people into his confidence' and
dedikarately telling them a series of false-

boods. They leave him exposed as trading upon his official position of speaker for his own gain. They complete the most amazing and painful disclosure that was ever made of a candidate for the presidency of the

This is but one point in this shameful business. The amazing correspondence will be sverywhere read, and, considering all its revelations and implications, its falsifica-tion, its prestitution of official power and Influence, its debasing view of public moral ty, and the deep disgrace that it casts upon the American name, it is hard to believe that a public officer who has trafficked in his place as these letters show, and has then esought a triend to perjure himself in order to deceive the country, can be called by the American people to the chair of Wash-ington and Lincoln.

The Corruption of Blatne.

[New York Times.] There is no longer any question of the cor-ruption of Mr. Blaine. The only question that remains open is, will the American peo-ple elect this corrupt man to be president: Will they adopt this peddler of his official

[Hurper's Weekly.]



"Whenever Thurman and I have joined hands against Jay Gould and fellows of that sort in the senate James G. Blaine has in

Mrs. Parnell to Blaine. [New York Hernid.] Mrs. Delja T. S. Parnell, the distinguished

mother of the Irish leader, has been reading the now familiar Fisher-Blain correspondence, and sends to The Herald the follow ing vigorous lines denunciator; of the Re-publican candidate: PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION- 1884

(Very sick Blaine Loquitur.) Ah! the world is not strewn o'er with Ah! it is not strewn over with feathers! In its wilderness, each holy Moses Stabs his feet and meets all kinds

'Tis, alas! for the wearisome journey,
'Tis, alas! for the heat and the prickle; Tis not breaking a lance in a tourney,
If I'm docked, even now, by Death's

Oh, then, come to my aid, every liar: Oh, then, come to my aid each secoder, Come, oh, Lucifer, dressel like a friar!

If there's one thing within its dire challe: Smally human, makes horrible deses— Concentrating distrust, hate and malice For me, the itinerant Moses,

T's that thing called election quadrenni d-Fraud and force gag my land's judge and jury! For 'tis plain I get nothing millennial, It turned out by America's fury!

O , to form all goodness the fountain!

To allure lively wits up a mountain! Yet feed people on chaff and on stubble To claim power over all, ever kingly! Lay the world out around for our pleas

BLAINE MORALIZES. There's an end to all things, oh, how shoel ing! There's an end to cajolement and power: Oh, the flends of ambilion seem mocking Vital fire as it burns ever lower!

should I, too, by rare feats and persistence By all manner of scrubbing and lather, teach that tempting and potent existence I would stay in, Columbia's first father. I am led to a power supremor— Nothing really my own!—Oh, that's pain

Though while yet in the wild, every scheme: Finds each change, and the best one, so gainful.

For in every good pasty, a finger Has grim Death—all in spite of my option I've no choice, though 'mid sweets I would

But am mortgaged by birth and adoption Oh, that no'er I'd spread nets with a Fisher Oh, that ne'er I'd been given to letters! Nor a coward, proved not a well wisher To Irishmen crased in their fetters!

German View of the Ohio Situation.

[interview with Ex-Lieut. -Gov. Mueller.] "The Gormans will vote almost as a unit against Blaine," said Muelier. "They will vote against him not only because of his Prohibition record, but because we don't befeve in him. In Cuyahoga county we will get 7,500 German votes, in Eric county nin-tenths of the German vote, in Sandusky county the same, in Lucas 90 per cent., in Deflance 85 per cent., in Summit 85 per cent., in Stark 85, in Wouster 10, in Butler 85, in Hamilton about 70 only, owing to the dis-satisfaction of some Germans with Demo-cratic rule; in Lawrence 80 per cent. In Sensea all the Germans have been Demoerats for thirty years. In Tuscarawas about 55 p r cent. Unless the vote of the maters is interfered with, in Aughnize we will get so per cent and in Ottawa 85. I have letters from the leading Germans in these counties which justify me in making these ciaims. The German vote in this state is about 180,000 and Cleveland will get at least 120,000 of this. The Germans are not foolish enough to vote against the prohibition record of Biaine alone. They are not satisfied with

Mr. Conkling is said to be just as implacfour years ago, and why, therefore, doesn't disastrous to the cause of good government.

The situation invites Mr. Conkling, not as a politician but as a good citizen capable of he had been dragged by Blaine, and realized The situation invites air. Conking, not as a politician but as a good citizen capable of exerting a powerful influence, to do all in his power to defeat Blaine. No man in the country could handle the record of the pretentious plumed knight with such scathing vigor and wholesome effect as he. Mr. Conkling must take the stump.

Puble of the Magnetic Dog. [New York World.]

A Magnetic Dog, being observed to fice willly down a Village Sircet with an assort-ment of Tinware tied to his Tail and purand by an Avalanche of Brickbats, asked by a pitying canine Acquaintance what he was doing. "Doing?" yelped the Dog, as he bounded airily over an obstruct ing Cart, "why, I'm Conducting an Ag gressive Campaign!"

His Prevarientions Brought Home

On the 10th of April, 1876, Mr. Blaine cont on the 10th of April, 1870, Mr. Blaines of to Mr. Fisher a letter which he prayed Mr. Fisher to sign and send to him. It was a latter of exculpation to be used in his explaintion of the disgraceful Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad transactions. It began by saying: "I observe that certain newspaper are making, or rather insinuating, the absurd charge that you (Biaine) own or had owned \$150,000 of Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad bonds, and that you had in some way obtained them as a gratuity." Here Mr. Blaine prayed Mr. F.sher to put his name to what they both knew to be two lies—first, that it was an "absurd charge" that Blaine had owned \$150,000 of the rail road bonds referred to; and, second, that he had in some way obtained them as a gra-tuity. Blaine knew the first statement to be

dated Sept. 5, 1860, by which he was to re-ceive \$125,000 of the Little Rock land bonds and \$32,500 of first mortgage bends.

Mr. Biaine knew that Mr. Fisher would
be signing a lie if he signed the second statement, viz., that it was "abourd" he had received these bonds in some way as a gratuity. for he had Fisher's lotter of April 15, 1872, in which Fisher said: "You obtained sub-scriptions from your friends in Maine for the building of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad. Out of their su scription you obtained a large amount both of bonds

to your political position you were able to work of all your bonds at a very high price, and the fact is well known to others, as well in Mr. Blaine's letter of exculpation which he prayed Mr. Fisher to sign he further sail:
"You (Mr. Blaine) became the purchaser of
about \$30,000 of the bonds on precisely the same terms that every other buyer received, paying for them in installments running over a considerable period, just as others did." Now, the contract of Sept. 5, 1863, with the memorandum in Mr. Blaine's handwriting, showed that, whereas fourteen persons therein maned were to my \$120,000. writing, showed that, whereas fourteen per-sens therein name: were to pay \$130,000 (and all paid but one) and receive \$130,000 in bonds, a like amount in common stock and another like amount in preferred stock, Mr. Blaine was to receive \$130,000 in land bonds and \$32,500 in first mortgage bonds, without paying one c.nt. Other memo-randa of contracts in Mr. Blaine's hand-writing showed that in the case of fou-other persons who were to receive various other persons who were to receive various amounts of stock and bonds on the payment of fixed sums of momey, Mr. Blaine was to receive \$15,000 in cash. With the knowledge of these transactions, when Mr. Blaine asked Mr. Fisher to say that he got "about \$20,000 of the bends on precisely the same \$50,000 of the bonds on precisely the same terms that every other buyer received," he knew that he was asking Mr. Fisher to tell

Joseph Mr. Blains mayed hir. Firmer St.

into account the \$100,000 bonts you sold to Tom Scott and the amount of mon'y ye. received on the eastern contracts, our rela-tive positions financially in the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad bear a wide con-trast. Here, then, it another instance o the lying Blaine praye | Mr. Fisher to do. And now we are asked to believe that it was "strictly honorable" for Mr. Blaine to pray Mr. Fisher to tell these falsehoods, in

order to comble the ex-speaker to back up the lies he himself afterward told. Blaine and Garfield.

The Washington correspondent of The Boston Globe has received this information from an intimate triend of Dorsey, the Star

Will they adopt this pedder of his official lives, this cringing, tortuous, cowardly trickster as the chief executive of the United States, their representative before other nations? There is nothing new in the light thrown on Mr. Blaines record, but there would be something absolutely new in the special of such a man in the presidential chair.

They are not satisfied with his course as a public man. I hope he will it come here and make speeches. Seymour, Bouglas, Grosley and Scott all came here and were all beaten. That kind of business and were all beaten. That kind of business shot!

"No, only what was said at the time, that they are in Keatucky out of which The In was in the Baitimere and Potomac railroad depot in Washington when Garfield was shot!

"No, only what was said at the time, that they are in the presidential political trampant it will not do. Three weeks ago I was not they are unlawful he lee. Kentucky and had the marriage care when it will not do. Three weeks ago I was not they are unlawful he lee. Kentucky and had the marriage care may regularly performed in Pennsylvania that we will have begun to hear from it I am satisfied that we will have 10,000 majority." knell of Dorsey. More than once he has told me that Birino promised him that he would ride to the depot with Garfield when he left Washington for Long Branch, and would demand the removal of James and MacVcagh. After the shooting Blaine solennly declared to Dorsey, so the latter claims, that he carried out his programme. four years ago, and why, therefore, doesn't he take the stump against him? Being out of politics, he has no political interest to conserve, and even if this were not a fact he would have nothing to lose, considering the present temper of the Stalwart element in New York, by coming out as an active foe of a man whose record he knows to be had and whose election he believes would be discretized for the removal, and threatened to resign if James and MacVeagi did not go. sign if James and MacVeagh did not go

he returned to the capital. Do you think man would go to such extremes if he was not vitally affected or frightened? Dorsey believes all that Blaine says of this last in terview with Garfield, and asserts that had not the president been shot there would have been no Star route trials. Of course the evidence against Biaine's connection with Star route matters is purely circumstantial but it is conclusive to my mind."

Scott's Mistake

In 1852 Gen. Scott ran as the Whig candidate for the presidency. He went through the country on an electioneering trip nomi-nally to select a site for the soldiers and

Everybody wanted to see Gen. Scott, the big soldier. Crowds gathered at the railing soldier. Crowds gathered at the railing soldier on the route, and wherever the train stopped the people pressed around the cars, called for Scott and demanded a speech. "I am very much obliged to you, gentlemen, for your cordial greating," he would say. "I am greatly pleased to be secondailly welcomed, and I wish I could shak hands with all of you."

Deceived by the crowds curious to see the big soldier. Scott felt confident of his election to the presidency. He received the

tion to the presidency. He received the electoral vote of four states only. specules read sery much like Scott's. It is it only remains for Bint Tom to co to the excellence of Butler's eye-sight-

Mr. Jay Gould says: "Any experiment in Mr. Jay trouid says: "Any experiment is the way of political change would be haz ardens, in my opinion." It was Senator Eliminds who spoke of Mr. Blaine always appearing from "behind the Gould treast works, musket in hand," whenever they were assailed. Any change might be haz



THE JOURNEY PROM MAINE TO OHIO

It is claimed that at least one point has been obtained by the visit of Mrs. Blaine to the m-tropolis. The Republican managers have, since his arrival, received an unlimited

garded as rat er stack, has misormed and Blaine that he intended to do the "land-some thing" by him in his campaign. Before the plumed knight departs west, it is said the great monopolist will have pre-sented his check for a good round sum for the purpose of swelling the vote in the Buckeye state. Besi-les Mr. Blaine and his henchmen, the special train which lead for Ohio on Wednesday will undoubted

bear a supplement to the "golden street n"
which flooded Indiana four years ago.

Mr. Blaine's managers were chuckling to
themselves yesterday over the effect his
presence here has had upon the pockets of
financiers. It is known that checks for
large sums were precived at the beat supplement. large sums were received at the beadquar ters of the national committee on Saturday. At the headquarters of the state central mmittee not so many bits of paper have en received. The samply of cash in green backs it is said, however, has been pouring in, and in consequence it is boasted that so far as "soap" is concerned the Republi-cans possess more than when Garfield made

his visit for the purpos: of spurring up the leaders here in 188). "When you can get the money there's no "When you can get the meney there's natrouble about the votes," said a war1 politician in the hotel corridor yesterday. "I tell you after Jim Blaine has been in Ohio a day or two you will hear something drop. I know that during the past week Chairman Jones, of the national committee, has welled the fund by \$49,000. If the Republicans don't carry the Buckeye state in October it will not be for lack of 'boodle."

The Cleveland Boom. [New York special to Chicago Times.] The Cleveland boom is rapidly assuming

very large proportions among the financia' and commercial classes of business mea. Before the independent voters of the Produce and Maritime exchange have fairly completed their organization of a Cleveland and Hendricks campaign club movements in the same direction are started simultaneously in three other business exchanges—the New York Mining, Stock and National Petroieum - xchanges. The first steps have been tak a toward forming a Democratic camsay: "When the original enterprise lines a knew with what severity the pecuniary loss fell upon you and with what integrity and nerve you met it." Yet Blaine knew that about seven hundred members of the exchanges are ready to organize and work for changes are ready to organize and work for the changes are ready to organize and work for the changes are ready to organize and work for the changes are ready to organize and work for the changes are ready to organize and work for the changes are ready to organize and work for the changes are ready to organize and work for the change of the Mr. Fisher had written to him April 15.

changes are ready to organize and work for 1879: "Of all the parties connected with the Cleve, and A well-known pstroleum broker Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad no one gaid that 40 per cent of the members of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad no one has been so fortunate as yourself in obtaining money out of it." He also knew that on Nov. 10, 1871, Fisher had written: "Taking beartily for Caveland. The president of the club will probably be a pronducti broker who has for years been a consistant Republican, but who avows his intention voting with the Democrats this time.

, canvass of the subject made by the mean sers. In the Cotton exchang , also, a Cieve and club will be form it very soon

Seveland club will be organized on the

Blaine's Admissions.

Soca exchange, and there has already been

[New York World.] Mr. Blaine is peculiarly unfortunate in his correspondence. Mr. William Walter Parips, with the fiendish malevolence o. a Mulrigan, gives to the public a letter recently vitten to him by Mr. Biaine explaining the peculiar and mysterious features of the man American people for sympathy and votes, would have been better if Mr. Blaine had not written it. Having elected to carry the matter into a court of justice he should have sought his vindication there. Ever now he should hasten to disabuse the public

[Louisville Courier-Journal] Deacon Richarl Smith, who undertook to ise a big Republican campaign fund by ave become discouraged because his two cots' enthusiastic efforts only resulted in a collection of \$1.35. He ought to reflect at it is taking the average American citibe for five cents for the election of Mr. J. Blame. The mistake the deacon made is in not offering a chromo for that five ats. There are thousands of people who and gially say five cents for a chrome of aine in tests kneeling before Mulligan ad such a chromo would command falsa susly fancy prices if accompanied by fac unit-s of the Mulligan letters which Blaine

Congressman Belford, the "rip-roaris constituents in Colorado cali him, has writcon a letter to the Democratic congressiona committee, in which he announces his deter nation to run against the Republic ministron to run against the Republican nomines for congress as an Ind-pendent hemocratic anti-Monopolist. Beliord has been a life-long Republican. He is the inti-onte Iriend of Grant and of Conkling, and his joining the Democratic ranks will do inuch to imperil Republican success in his own state. He writes to the Democratic

[Springfield Republic.] Emery Storrs, of Chicago, finds that the People are curious to see the author of the cove" any wrong-doing by Binine. After this letters Blaine's rear platform this it only remains for Blini Tom to certify

rs as deplorably mistaken as to the meaning How the Grand Old Party Sees Him,



[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The only answer which Ms. Blaine make to the Mulligan letters is that there is not Why, then, did he appeal to Mulligan in

to produce chem before the judiciary committee of the house!
Why did he insist to Mulligan that if the committee should see these letters it "wou sink him immediately and ruin him for Why did he go upon his kness before Mul-ligan and implore the custodian of those let ters to think of his wife and six children?

Why, after Mulligan had retired to his own room, did Blaine follow him and again renew his appeals in behalf of his family and even threaten suicide if the letters shoul-Why, knowing that Mulligan and Fisher still had possession of other and more dam-

sulships for them? Why, declaring that "every man has be price," did he try to buy these letters from Mulligan?

Why was Mulligan offered \$10,000 f. them, which he indignantly declined?
Why did Blaine write to Fisher to be

It is easy for Mr. Blaine to answer in most satisfactory and convincing man all these questions. He does it by w? letters about his wife and talking about

To the Editor of The N. Y. World: Mr. Binine's explanation of his ill-Kentucky marriage seems absurd to peo-who have lived in Kentucky or any licen state. They well know that it is impossi-to get any one (who marries legally) to pform the ceremony contrary to the laws the state. What kind of people were 3. Blaine's "truste! friends" not to know it was Blaine's 'trusted friends' not to know it an illegal cersmony! And what kind of person married them? This affair savor little of Flatbush. Ignorance of the law no excuse for Mr. B and his friends in will not take. He had better spare sens?
people from such sensational Mrs. Son
worth style of stories.

C. C.

Just Like Blaine, [From The Boston Herald, Ind.]
Thirty years of honorable life in well-ahave fully atoned for any indiscretion
youth, if any were committed. But a
fatal facility with which Mr. Blain; reliupon his ingenuity for his facts and upon audacity for deliverance from dilemmas a to which his crooked courses have place him, finds a new illustration in this pain affair so utterly irrelevant to the issues

Blaine Did Not Wince, [Philadelphia Record.] "Would your friends in Maine be satisfied if they knew the facts?" writes Mr. Fisher by

Mr. Blaine. Imagine such an interrogator, in regard to a business transaction, address ed to Mr. Thomas Bayard, or Mr. Thurman or Mr. Edmunds, or Mr. Hamilton Fish, or Mr. Rockwood Hoar, and imagine the blaz ing wrath of the answer! But Mr. Blains writes to Dear Mr. Fisher without wincin; under his insulting taunt.

A Point to Remember. (Philadelphia Record.) Jay Gould demurely says he wants no change in the government. But what Jay Gould wants in the government is not goo.

White-Feathered Logic. [Chicago News.] I want everyboly to read those letters. That's the reason I asked my very dear Fisher to burn them.—J. G. B.

for most other people.

CAMPAIGN SPICE.

Chicago Times: An eastern Republicae paper says that Mr. Blaine is worth no mor-than \$300,000. This may be true now. Mr. Blaine has not been in public life for nearly

Chicago News: The cattle men who do no believe there is a case of pleuro-pneumoni in the country remind us of the Republicar-who do not believe Blaine wrote the Mulligan letters. New York World: The Tribune has com

red Biaine to St. Paul.

less feels like saying to his friends, with the Apostle to the Gentiles: "I would that younght become such as I am—except these Chicago Times: Mr. Blaine did not give any early evidences of the statesmanship for which he was destined later in life to become

celebrated. Even at the age of 20, he we ignorant of the most commonly known law of the state in which he resided. Chicago Times: It is not recalled that Washington and Lincoln ever went to New York to raise money to buy votes for their election, or journeyed into the doubtfu flates of the west to arouse campaign on thusinam. In some small particulars those great men differed somewhat from the present here of the Republican party.

Chicago Times: Blaine's army substitute who has just been discovered in the perso of an old darky living in Nashville, says h expected to get \$900 for going to the war Biaine's place, but that he got only \$30. A rather have given all he was worth than gr to the front, it is a little singular that is should have screwed his substitute down to

Albany Argos: Mr. Blaine, with all his lurking dash and hidden daring, has not the engaging effrontery of Lord Clive, who, charged with britery and corruption is India, addressed the committee of the commons in these words: "My —, Mr. Charman, at this moment I stand astonished at man, at this moment I stand astonished at my moderation." So Mr. Blaine, lookin, suck into the years of his speakership, be holding again in a passing review the boundless opportunities which distened all alon his path, and then gaza, on his own mode palance sheet of a million or two of abduete dollars, may excluim, "At this moment

GOV. CLEVELAND'S SISTER. The Lady Who Will Reign in the White House. [Albany Letter.]

"Who shall be the next mistress of the White House?" This query doubtless vi-excite the j alous curiosity of many and it woman now reigning supreme at the h ad an exclusive set until after the presiden-election is over. It is not an agreeable a ter for an established leader of female nety to have herself or fashionable dethroned. Politics prove a potent artic of such changes nowadays, hence the gr remale interest in the forthcoming electric subsequent to which, in the event of Coland's election, an infinite revolution no be reasonably anticipated, since the bacnot reach the standard of an ultra-facile aile woman. She is a thoroughly commo sense person, imbued with a strict vie vhonor, religion and philanthropy. She is
fine-looking la ly of gentle, feminine wa colightful and intellectual rather tahangity or per utic. She is a kind fer us
to the suffering poor of every nation of
and creed, but she does not permit july
amouncements of her liberality. Doubt e
she will set various examples of economdom sticity and humanitarianism for or
American women. It is said she is particulart kind to poor friendless emigran's vie here, and it would not be a matter of su-prise if she yet founded a public institution for these improvident people in the city New York. In attire Mrs. Hoyt is simand stylich, her favorite costume being plain black silk. She seldom wears a jewslry save tiny solitaire earrings and it plain gold wedding ring. She is an exsympathetic conversationalist

Vashington special to Cincinnati Enquire Unless all the Democratic reports from West Virginia are incorrect, it is difficult to see spon what the Republicans base the shopes of carrying that state. Mr. Sargent. be editor of a Democratic paper in West Virginia, who is in the city, says that the Virginia, who is in the city, says that the party enthusiasm there on the Democratic side is greater than he ever remembers to have seen it; that Cleveland clubs have been organized in every village; that unquestionably a full party vote will be cast, and that he only question as to the result is how arge the Democratic majority will be. He laims that it will be 15,000, and that were few the palest and most required. even Goff, the ablest and most popular of the Republican candidates for Con-

patiental craims to carrying the state of questionality were based upon expectations as to combinations which have not been realized. It was supposed that the fusion between the Greenbackers and the Republicans would be so complete and satisfactory that, added by a cortain popularity for Blaine, the state would be carried for the Republican candidate. But the fusion has not been successful, or, at all events, it is not a success. Some of the Republican-claim that the Greenbackers in the districts where the fusion is complete have received the lion's share, and there is a great deal of dissatisfaction. There is some reason to believe that Elkins, who apparently had set his heart upon West Virginia in the curiv part of the campaigu, has abandoned heps of carrying the state, and that efforts which are new believe made in that direction which are now being made in that direction are a diversion to cover the maxing of forces which is now to be made in Onio.

Gen. Rosecrans on Mr. Blatne.

[New York Times.]
To the Roy. J. S. Early, who recently presured a gold-headed cane to Mr. Blains, tien. W. S. Rosecrans writes in a somewhat indignant strain. The premise of his letter is the statement that it is well known "that Mr. Blaine was brought up by a Catholic mo'her," and "that he has formally denied mo'her," and "that he has formally denied t e Catholic faith and gotten a certificate of his membership of a Congregationalist canceh from its paster." Then Gen. Rosecrans states that ovidence was published in a weekly paper in Augusta last March that in 1875, while chairman of the Maine Republican state central committee, Mr. Blaine caused to be printed and secretly circulated "a circular addressed to 'Protestant Democrats' of Maine, and signed 'Protestant Democrats' and known as the 'Madigan circular,' in which he attacked the Catholics as planning to secure power through congress to overthrow the common school system.

Cen. Rosecrans calls this an "appeal to religious bigotry and fanaticism to secure a

Gen. Rosecrans calls this an "appeal to re-fix ions bigotry and fanaticism to secure a niscrable party advantage." As he began an letter by saying, "I never have found much reason to trust a man who openly de-ales the religion in which he was educated," - now he makes a plea against voting for - r. Blaine. "Can any one not given over believe a lie trust a man who got up and candestinely circulated this Madigan circuwrite as I think," concludes Gen. Rosecrana

Cleveland Not a Society Man.

[New York World.] The Sun, while thoroughly reconciled now the personal character and public record d James Gillespie Blaine, coutinues to disa st serious nature. The last defect is that the governor is not a society man. He knows nothing about society and social natures. He doesn't go about calling on swell families in Buffalo and Albany. He doesn't give nice dinners and invite important elimors to come and eat with him, and all that ors to come and eat with him, and all that of to thing. In other words, Cleveland is pain, hardworking man who cares as little for formal dinners, soirces and parlor dwading as did the late Andrew Jackson. Along sile The Sun's candidate for the presidency we presume he appears quite plain. Bereitte and a great blood in Lowell sociaty. He leads the german occasionally and plays the piano beautifully. How the dilitant must detest a commoner like Cleveland

Speaker Blaine to His Friends A FREE TRANSLATION.

[Boston Globe.] intion I helped you to get hold of. I can probably help you some more. Perhaps your emerprise will need more legislation or protection from hostile legislation. I set is w I may be useful in that line.

Confidentially, there is to be an expansion national bank capital. I am on the in s. ie of the public councils, and know all about it. National banks are mighty profit able institutions. These privileges go by favor, and my official position enables me te comman! it. I will get you a bank with a empiral of \$500,000. This I do in recogniti n of your past favors to me, and in the

J. G. B. Keep it quiet! Juy Gould's Views.

[New York World.] Mr. Jay Gould says: "Any experiment in the way of political change would be hazard-ors in my opinion." No doubt, no doubt, it would be hazardous to the monopolish and money kings who under the present con "reship, purchase a speaker, a sonator or sobinet officer, bribe a court or do any mor fittle job demanded by their personal

CAMPAIGN SPICE.

Portland (Me.) Argus: As the Republican papers date say nothing against the late Lot M. Morrill, they are making up faces at

Kansas City Times: Among the latest

fashionable drinks is what is called the Blaine punch. Senator Edmunds prefers it to all other drinks. Neurack News: Mr. Mulligan may not be able to improve Candidate Logan's gram-mar, but he is doing his best to teach Candi-date Blaine his letters.

New York World: The tatooing of Mr.

Blaine now seems to be complete. There is hardly a piece of clear cutiese left for the marks of the "Dear Fisher" that are still bold, defiant mustache of John Peter St.

Chicago Times: The Prohibitionists will not forget that the demagogue Blaine was too weak-kneed to vote for the Maine amendment, and the German voters will not forget that he was too weak-kneed to vote

posilianimity in dodging a great moral

Milwankee Journal: The Blaine party might perchance have sustained the loss of the "dudes and Pharisces," but when it is stated that the big soap manufacturers of Buffalo have boiled, the Blaine party may as well curl up. Without soap all is lost. Chicago Times: Fisher says that he loaned large sums of money to Biaine, and that Biaine never paid him a dollar of either

principal or interest. Persons meditating a sale of their votes to the Republican candi-date would probably do well to insist on spot intends to make an active canvass of tideal of hard campaign work, but, as his ig-norance is absolutely inexhaustible, he man-ages to get through with it without much

Chicago Times: The weight of the presi dential candidate appears to be a matter of public interest, and it is pleasing to know that since his nomination Grover Cleveland has gained twenty pounds, not including Mr. Pound, of Wisconsin, who is supposed to count for a ton or two.

New York World: If John A. Logan should be elected vice president it would be in his favor that he would have no relatives to fasten upon the public treasury. They are all stuck on tight now and have been lo! these many years. The Binine family barrancies, too, are firm old fasteners.

(New Haven News.)

What must profoun lip puzzle Mr. Blaine's surporters is this: How could be possibly have written those Mulligan letters and still is opposed to a tariff "for revenue only f".

How can be recognize free treats in How can be reconcile free trade in congres sama; influence with protetive duties on